FIRST EDITION.

THE VOTE ON GOVERNOR.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1872. NUMBER 241.

A Statement of Ascertained and Estimated Majorities.

We give below a statement of ascertained and estimated majorities for Governor, side by side with the majorities received at the State election last year by Stanton and McCandless for Auditor General. It is mighty instructive reading as to the drift of the tidal wave. The majority of General Hartranft, according to these figures, is about THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND! We do not guarantee these figures as absolutely reliable, but they come as near the actual majorities as we have been able to ascertain:

COUNTIES.	1871. REPUBLICAN.	1871. DEMOCRAT.	1872. HARTRANFT, R.	1872. BUCKALEW, D.
Adams		544	9,000	263
Allegheny	3,664		9,000	
Armstrong	371		800	
Beaver	468		725	
Bedford		13	100	
Berks	5,831			6,200
Blair	549		750	
Bradford	2,670		3,030	
Bucks		41		150
Butler	207		500	
Cambria		732		650
Cameron	50		42	
Carbon		231	100	
Chester	3,255		2,800	
Center	492			500
Clarion	1,068			900
Clearfield	1,303			1,200
Clinton	523			900
Columbia	1,770			1,500
Crawford	959		650	
Cumberland	467		600	750
Dauphin	1,254		2,000	
Delaware	1,607		2,000	
Elk	390			450
Erie	1,324		2,500	
Fayette	943			600
Franklin	395		300	
Fulton	338		350	
Forest	36		100	
Greene	1,478			1,650
Huntingdon	751		750	
Indiana	2,179		2,400	
Jefferson	81		200	
Juniata	353		300	
Lancaster	4,095		4,700	
Lawrence	1,144		1,700	
Lebanon	1,280		1,700	
Lehigh	1,215			1,600
Luzerne	1,445			3,900
Lycoming	420			500
McKean	152		150	
Mercer	810		1,075	
Mifflin		80	9	
Monroe	1,858			2,200
Montgomery	764		1,800	
Montour	349		250	
Northampton	2,854		3,900	
Northumberland	338	19	500	
Perry		150		150
Philadelphia	11,994		20,457	
Pike	764			750
Potter	562	W.	600	
Schuylkill	1,506		400	1,000
Snyder	361		400	
Somerset	1,188		1,600	
Sullivan	299		270	
Susquehanna	1,698			1,600
Tioga	1,871		3,000	
Union	681		700	
Venango	568		640	
Warren	550		600	
Washington	34		400	
Wayne	315			750
Westmoreland	1,335			900
Wyoming	165			300
York	1,495			1,700

AN IMPUDENT LIE.

The *Dispatch* always manages to smell bread and butter afar off. As soon as it discovers the channel through which to operate to secure it, no journal in this city can compare with it in servility before that influence. It promptly goes down on its knees, and begs, and beslabbers with praise, and does not always even stop at the truth, if something else will serve its purpose better. In its yesterday's issue, it says, in an outside editorial, evidently written by a responsible hand:

"The additional returns received yesterday show that not only has Mr. Hare been elected Sheriff, but that his majority will be considerably over three thousand, possibly four thousand. This candidacy furnished the real test of the strength of the party in this county, or the appearance of an "independent" competitor in the field was calculated to draw from his support a very large and uncertain Republican. Of the city journals, none but this advocated his cause, even the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, probably through doubt of his election, declining to say a word in his behalf."

This falsehood is more than usually culpable, because of the fact that from day to day the GAZETTE, at the very time when Mr. Hare needed a strong and earnest advocacy, was clear and outspoken in his behalf. The worst aspect of it is, that the falsehood was uttered with the deliberate purpose of injuring the GAZETTE and benefitting itself. In plain words, the *Dispatch* lied in the hope of making money by it, through the Sheriff's advertising. If it really and sincerely supported Hare at the last, its columns will show it. But that is maligns and falsifies the GAZETTE is clearly evident from the following extracts which we take at random from our columns:

"We think we are safe in saying that the ticket nominated in the six Republican Conventions of this county gives general satisfaction. We have heard but one expression in reference to it, and that is general acquiescence in the work of the conventions. Sterrett and Stowe for the Bench; Negley and Graham for Congress; Hare for Sheriff; McClure for Coroner and the Allegheny county bar—Bierer, Ewing, J.W. F. White, Howard and Matthew Edwards as delegates to the Constitutional Convention, are all good nominations and will meet with the universal approval of the party."

* * *

"John H. Hare, Esq., candidate for Sheriff, is a gentleman whose entire life has been that of a good with our city. A bachelor, he has made certain city affairs his pride. A "fire laddie," when young, he is to be credited very largely with the improved fire system the city enjoys. He is capable, experienced in public life and will make an excellent officer."

* * *

"John H. Hare, candidate for sheriff, has done too much for the well being of the city to be slighted now."

* * *

"For several days past particularly certain parties have been endeavoring to make political capital, in a small way, by extensively circulating a story to the effect that Mr. John H. Hare, Republican candidate for Sheriff, had refused to allow colored men to put up at his hotel. The story was to the effect that on the occasion of the visit of the Georgia Minstrels, a colored troupe, to our city, some months ago, they applied for lodgings at the hotel and were refused, and the blame was laid upon Mr. Hare."

"In order to thoroughly test the matter, a few of the prominent citizens took it in hand and yesterday the following correspondence between the parties interested took place:

"With all fair minded men, this straightforward reply of Mr. Hare will be sufficient vindication against the story so freely circulated. The gentleman, however, has a way even more convincing and practical of evincing his friendship for our colored citizens. It was seen by his prompt appearance at the Mayor's office yesterday, when he secured the release—by going their bail—of the men who had been taken in custody by Chief Irwin, for alleged participation in the Wylie avenue affair about ten days ago. When a man puts up his pocketbook to show his friendship, is it generally considered that he has fully answered any ordinary test."

But the worst specimen of the *Dispatch's* meanness as against Hare, is found in its refusal to publish the address of the colored men, which, the GAZETTE gave a prominent place, free of charge. The part relating to the interests of Mr. Hare, it published as an advertisement—twenty cents a line. Any one might inspect an examination of its books to know whether, even if it said anything for Hare, full price is not charged. The *Dispatch's* patriotism and devotion to party can always be accurately gauged—price for body, brains and breeches, twenty cents a line. This is the kind of support it gave to Hare. In the meantime the GAZETTE was giving free publicity to such as the following, which was sent to the *Dispatch* to copy from the GAZETTE:

"A malignant spirit, born of envy and hate, tried to throw a cloud over the honest name and reputation of John H. Hare, Esq., the Union Republican candidate for High Sheriff. But the slander fled before the light of truth. Both charges, viz: That of refusing to entertain a number of colored men, known as the Georgia Minstrels, and who were engaged in the wretched business of burlesquing and degrading their own race. Also, that of unfriendly treatment to a prominent colored man. The first charge, or lie, rather, fell of its own weight to the ground by Mr. Hare's proving that he was absent from the city at the time the minstrels applied for board and lodging at the hotel, and if he had been present, he had no control over his brother's hotel, and could neither have received or refused them. The second charge was alike disproved, and Mr. Owens, against whom this unfriendly treatment is said to have been committed, is a warm admirer of Mr. Hare, and is using his large influence in favor of his election.

* * * * * * *

"John H. Hare, Esq., is a man of the people. He has filled several important official positions in Pittsburgh ably and honestly, with no act of dishonor or double-dealing clinging to his official record. He was a member of that noble body of Pittsburgh firemen, who deserve the ever-living gratitude of the people, and it would be ungenerous for any man, of whatever race, to refuse to give him his vote. Friends, it will never do for you and us to repeat the follies of the past two years, viz.: voting for men on Independent and Reform tickets, which only served to defeat our regular nominees and elect Democrats in their stead. It will be a dark day for the people if a Democratic High Sheriff should be elected through our fault. Examine your tickets closely. Scratch no name from those indorsed by the Union Republican party.

* * *

We have no objections to the flap-doodle policy of the *Dispatch* when it leaves others alone. But when it sets up in business to lie for money, it will do wisely to make no reference to other journals.

INDIANA seems to have elected Mr. Hendricks Governor by a majority of three to five hundred. The Republicans carry the other State officers and two Congressmen-at-Large. They lose one of the District Congressmen, including Holman, who succeeds Dan Voorhees, Democrat, one of the Wabash, who took to the stump here.

BLOODY BURTON.

A Horrible Reminiscence of the War of the Rebellion in Missouri.

The Butcher of One Hundred and Eighty Men.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

During the war hundreds of scoundrels took advantage of the situation to plunder the defenseless in the districts overrun and laid waste by armies. They robbed and murdered without hesitation or regard to sentiment. Their bands were against every man, and every man's hand was against them. One of the most ferocious and horrible creatures of this class was known to live in the Ozark Mountains, near the Arkansas and Missouri State line, and in a very short time he was spoken of and feared in that region, both by citizens and soldiery. The name of the ruffian, robber and red-handed murderer was Frank Burton, and he was originally a horse thief in Arkansas, but was so closely pursued into Texas, by a crowd bent on lynching him, that he concluded to seek pastures new, and found them in the Ozark Mountains. Forsyth, Mo., and Carrollton, Ark., are about forty miles apart, and at the side of the road between them Burton selected his place of abode. He built a half hut at the mouth of a natural cave in the side of the mountain, about 400 feet above the road, and there lived alone. Few people saw him and lived to relate it afterward. He always carried a long rifle and heavy side arms, and would

SHOOT DOWN AND ROB

any one unfortunate enough to come within range of his gun. After his deeds began to be known a detachement of Federal soldiers was sent after him at half a dozen different times, but always returned one, two or half a dozen men short. Burton wore an old butternut suit, much the color of the trees and rocks on the mountain side, and was an adept at hiding himself and slipping from bush to bush without being seen. On one occasion a company of twenty or thirty men hunted him for a week, and at last got him on a mountain, which they surrounded. They then started up the slope, but had proceeded but a few paces when a puff of smoke issued from behind a rock a couple of hundred yards away and the foremost man fell with a bullet-hole through his chest. Before the others had recovered from their surprise another puff of smoke was seen and another man fell. The survivors made a rush for the rock, firing as they ran, but ere they reached it another shot from

THE DEADLY RIFLE OF THE ROBBER

brought down a third man. The party at last reached the rock only to find that the assassin had disappeared without leaving a trace. While looking for his track they again heard the crack of his rifle, and another of their number dropped dead. This was continued until terror took possession of the party, and in the course of a hasty retreat, those remaining being convinced that the object of their search was something more than mortal. The General in command of that district at last offered a large reward for the head of the scoundrel, and the reward was increased when it was found that he continued to rob and kill unmolested. Five thousand dollars were at last offered for him dead or alive, and a description of him was printed and circulated among the troops. He was described as short and heavy-set, with immense arms and shoulder hands and arms. His hair and rough unkempt beard were black as the plumage of a crow, and he was utterly filthy and disgusting in appearance, as he sometimes did not wash his face or hands for weeks. The neighbors living too near him he killed or drove away, and it is said, and probably with truth, that he murdered no less than one hundred and eighty persons while in that region. One family living within a couple of miles of that place he spared for his own convenience. The family consisted of the father,

A HALF-WITTED FUNY CREATURE,

the wife and one child, a boy ten or twelve years old. Burton, when in the neighborhood, occasionally visited the house and forced them to furnish him with provisions. He threatened them with death if they ever admitted that they knew him, or that he came to the house, and as they knew he would keep his word, they answered all inquiries by denying that they knew or had ever seen him. The hut in which the family lived was at the base of the mountain, and stood in the center of a cleared slope, about three hundred yards across. Burton, when coming to the house, would stop at the edge of the clearing and carefully inspect the premises to satisfy himself that no enemies were concealed there. Finding that all was secure, he would then hail the family and order the man and boy to leave, which they never failed to do. With his rifle on his arm he would then advance to the cabin and direct the woman to prepare his dinner or breakfast, as the case might be. The woman feared and loathed him, but was afraid to refuse, knowing that he would shoot her down at the first word of remonstrance.

Two Federal soldiers, in a camp seven miles from the spot, concluded to

ATTEMPT HIS CAPTURE,

and obtaining leave of absence, started for the house. Before leaving camp they dressed themselves in dirty, tattered linen clothing, although the month was November, and the weather was bitterly cold. One was Zachariah Thomas, of company A, First Iowa cavalry, and the other was a member of the Tenth Illinois cavalry, whose name is forgotten. On approaching the house they concealed their pistols in the woods, and without arms of any kind entered the clearing and hailed the woman. It was then about twilight, and both men were shivering with cold and fear, and Thomas afterwards said he would have given anything he possessed to have been out of the scrape. The woman answered the call, and they told her that they wanted to see Burton. She said he was not there, but they insisted that they must see him, and would remain until he came. The woman finding that they were obstinate, at last consented to let them remain over night, and promised to send her son for Burton in the morning. They passed a miserable and anxious night, and rose long before daylight. About eight o'clock the boy returned and reported that he had found Burton and informed him that two men were waiting to see him. Burton had answered that he would come over, and in a few minutes afterward was observed at the edge of the clearing. Thomas and his companion walked out to the gate and they surveyed each other for a moment or two in silence. Burton did not seem pleased at their appearance, and once or twice

DREW UP HIS GUN AS IF TO FIRE.

They shouted to him not to shoot, and, throwing up their arms, declared that they had no weapons. Burton took another survey of them, and finally slowly approached, informing them that he would fire on them on the least appearance of treachery, and that he only waived his usual custom of firing on any one within pistol shot of him out of curiosity to hear what they had to say. The trio at last entered the house, and Burton, after ordering the men in front of him, sat down to breakfast with his gun resting against the bed and in easy reach. Thomas, who was thin and very pale, acted as spokesman, and informed him that they had a few days before escaped from a Federal prison at Springfield, and that they were on their way South. They had heard of him, and knowing that he was well provided with such things, came to him for horses, clothing and arms. They professed to be able and willing to pay when they reached home, and promised to send him the money. Burton replied that he had no more sympathy for a Southerner than for a Northern man, and that

HE HAD SO FRIENDS.

He murdered and robbed both sides, and did not propose to assist any one. The men urged that they were perishing with the clothing they had on, and would either freeze or starve to death if he did not assist them. Burton said he could furnish them with arms and clothing, but might be hard put to furnish

DAILY GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

Bonds at Frankfort 96.

Petroleum at Antwerp 52½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@113.

Perhaps our Greeley friends now appreciate the idea that popular revolutions cannot be manufactured to order.

The *Post* paraded, yesterday, the sickliest rooster it possessed. This was right and proper, as this is a very sickly time to those of its political faith.

The majority for Hartranft, in this county, bids fair to reach nine thousand. This will do, when our Democratic friends were so confident it would only reach two thousand.

Hon. C. L. Pershing, of Cambria county, was elected Judge in Schuylkill county, by 2,500 majority. Mr. Pershing run as a candidate on the invitation of men of all parties, independent of all political questions.

The Democratic Reformers have one cause of congratulation. Notwithstanding the tornado that swept the State they have saved Sam. Josephs in Philadelphia. That spotless champion of pure government will continue to ornament the popular branch of the Legislature.

We have received a neat pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention held in this city. The report is very full and complete. It may be ordered from L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Veterans' National Committee, New City, at the rate of $5 per 100 copies or ten cents for a single copy.

The sudden decline in gold, which followed the Pennsylvania election, is one of the most significant events of the day. It proves that the mere possibility of a Greeley triumph took gold up two per cent. While the dispersion of the hopes of his followers threw it down as much. Grant's election thus means financial security.

The Philadelphia *Ledger's* New York special reports that Tweed has left for Europe to avoid his trial, which was to commence on Monday next, before a judge decidedly inimical to the ring. Tweed is under $2,000,000 bail, given by responsible sureties, and his flight on the eve of trial gives rise to apprehensions that it is designed to cover robberies to which that large sum is a mere trifle. Opinions differ as to whether he can be brought back under extradition treaties with foreign governments.

We admire the pertinacity, even though we cannot commend the taste, which leads the *Post* to keep up its fight on the Republican candidates, now that the election is over. The people read patiently all the *Post* was able to say, and even looked at its filthy pictures, after which, by their votes, they deliberately affirmed they did not believe the *Post*, and that they had confidence in Hartranft. To throw mud at the persons elected is to bespatter those who elected them. If the *Post* knows anything, it is aware that this embodies a large number of people.

Among the agreeable and quite unexpected results of the election on Tuesday—and which, by the way, add proof to the generally fair character of the election—is the amazing increase in our legislative and congressional majorities. We have a noble working majority in both branches of the legislature, and twenty-three of the twenty-seven members of Congress. This is grand, indeed. In other States, the same general result has been reached. Judging from indications thus far given, we shall have a larger majority in Congress than for several years before.

Charles O'Conor's description of Mr. Greeley, in his late letter to Mr. James Lyons, of Virginia, the President of the Bourbon Convention, has the merit of coming from a friend and even an admirer, and its candor and truthfulness will generally be conceded. Mr. Greeley, according to the great lawyer, "is an exceedingly able, exceeding amiable, and *exceedingly mischievous* man," and he regards "the possibility of his election with inexpressible aversion." Mr. O'Conor can retire within his shell, with the consciousness his "aversion" won't trouble him.

From all sections of the State, and notably the cities and large towns, we receive the same news of an unprecedentedly quiet and orderly election. Considering the excitement pervading the public mind this is remarkable. The cause is one that we need not hunt for very long. The law requiring all drinking houses to be closed during the voting hours seems to have been enforced with fidelity. That potent breeder of strife and riot, free rum, was missing, and the disorderly characters and inebriates, to whom election day is a great festival, because of the universality of poor whisky, had a curb placed on them.

General Hartranft was called out at the Union League Club on Tuesday night, by enthusiastic thousands, and made this brief, modest and sensible little speech:

Fellow Citizens—I feel especial pride in the result of to-day's election, not only for myself, but in the triumph of Republican principles. I have often felt in this canvass that, owing to the slanders and vituperation hurled upon me, I might be a burden upon the Republican party, and hence, if we had been defeated, my greatest regret would have been in the disaster to the great party—not alone to this State, but throughout the nation. As Auditor General, I am conscious of having performed my duties in the interests of the taxpayers of the State, and if I live to be my own as Governor I shall perform my whole duty faithfully to the people who have so kindly honored me.

URBAN SLAVERY.

The reaction in the Spanish Cortes have gained the ascendency, and the result is, slavery is to be perpetuated. This is the effect, palpably, of the refusal to vote an address to the King, asking for a vote against slavery in the colonies. The Abolition Government has pursued a tortuous path on this subject for a long term of years. She is under engagement to the United States, and other powers, to gradually extinguish slavery in her colonies in the Antilles, yet under one pretext or other, action has been deferred up to the present. The decision of the Cortes now looks like more decided measures, and the retention of slavery. The island of Cuba has done more to keep up the pestilent slave traffic than any point on the American coast.

This action should lead to decisive measures on the part of our Government, to have the war suppressed, and slavery blotted out. The Spanish Government owes this, under treaties made, and should be compelled to live up to its engagements. It has been evident for a long time that it had what were regarded as strong motives to keep up the institution of slavery in its colonies, and it is now quite evident that the Government of King Amadeus is no more pure in this regard than that of Queen Isabella was. There are strong reasons why the abominable traffic in slavery should be broken up. Now, various powers are compelled to keep cruisers on the African coast, to detect and capture slavers. If the market were destroyed this prolific source of trouble and expense would be stopped. Aside from this are the moral considerations, which are paramount. We hope our Government will take energetic action on this subject.

HOW THE VICTORY WAS GAINED.

We had purposed, with what we said in yesterday's issue, to dismiss the discussion of the election, except such mere incidental mention as the fuller returns might require. It was a grand triumph, and we enjoyed it to the full,—but even in such cases, the subject may be discussed *ad nauseam*. The New York *Tribune* and Philadelphia *Press*,—both opposition papers, account for the result so differently that we are tempted to consider the subject in this particular aspect. The *Tribune* says, "we have been cheated out of Pennsylvania." More specifically it affirms, "In Pennsylvania the work was done in the precise form and manner prescribed. The majority in Philadelphia was put up to a monstrous figure, to cover all contingencies, and we have no doubt it will do it. The returns are undergoing changes still in the sewers; but Grant Republicans claim 20,000 now for Hartranft in a city which at the last test election gave only 11,494! Nobody doubts that this is fraud, unabashed, unconcealed, gigantic. Whether Pennsylvanians choose to have the convict's candidate forced on them by such means, they must decide for themselves."

The Philadelphia *Press*, which has fought Hartranft a thousand times more effectively, and quite as virulently as the *Tribune*, bears testimony as to the result, and the means by which it was reached: "It would be folly to allege that the great majority for Hartranft is the offspring of fraud. We believe it to be a legitimate majority—the growth of several causes that lie so plainly on the surface of the contest that all may understand and study. General Grant pulled this ticket through. In any ordinary contest it would have been beaten out of sight; but his name and the fear that its defeat would damage him in November rallied to it thousands who closed their eyes to the proofs we daily spread before them, and constrained many to certify to the deservings of candidates of questionable record." The statements of the *Press* are reliable from the fact that it could have no motive to misrepresent in behalf of Hartranft,—while the *Tribune* had.

Turning aside from these, we remark that there is the most irrefragable evidence that the result was honestly reached. Where cheating is resorted to, it is shown by extraordinary results in special localities. In New York, when Hoffman was counted in as Governor, the counties outside of New York City were in the main against him,—but the city counted him in. The peculiarity in the election just held in this State is, that the results are uniform, in all the counties in the State. In Republican towns and counties, gains have been steady and uniform, while in Democratic counties, where it was impossible that Republicans should cheat them, even if so inclined, gains were made by the winning party.

Another evidence pointing in the direction is the immense attendance, all through the canvass, at Republican meetings, and the slender showing at Liberal Democratic gatherings. In the large cities, under exceptional circumstances, and where Republicans were attracted from motives of curiosity, there were occasional large meetings of the opposition; but usually, and particularly in the country, this was not the case. It really seems strange that there should have been any doubt of Hartranft's success, but a sort of superstitious belief was inspired that "somewhere else" the people were against him. With the exception of Lancaster county, no such place could be shown, and the issue proves that the representations in regard to that county were entirely erroneous. The fear thus inspired by the opposition did us good, as it prompted true men to be out and vote. This simply accounts for the amazing vote cast, and the wonderful result achieved.

While on this topic, we will include another item, entirely germane to the general question. Connected with the charge of cheating, and as one count in the charge is the declaration, occasionally made, that office-holders have given time, money and effort to the canvass. Of course they have, and what wrong is there in it? It always has been the case, and we presume always will be, that those in power will make some effort to retain their hold on the government of the country. If they have faith in the principles of government they are administering they ought to vindicate their policy, and maintain, by legitimate means, their place. But the implication contained in the above charge, that because the administration or the office-holders do this, the country is in some way constrained to their support, is as false as it is foolish. There are, at most, sixty thousand office-holders in this land. The others are directly elective. We have a population of forty millions people in this country. Divide this by five, and we approximate the voting population. To affirm that sixty thousand persons can control eight millions of voters, is to utter an insult to the American people.

Beside all this, do we not know that Buchanan, and the Democratic party struggled for power, and were defeated. Have the Democracy not been in power in this State, and were they not defeated? Does any one seriously believe that any party can hold power, if once the people are convinced that a better party can be found? The great reason why Hartranft was elected and Buckalew defeated, was that stated by the *Press*. The disloyalty of Buckalew, the bad character of McClure, the overstatement of charges against Hartranft, the vindictiveness with which they pursued Hartranft,—these are among the causes which have led to the result reached. There was no need of cheating. The Democracy, the Liberals and the *Press* helped us with all their might,—why should we not triumphantly succeed?

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

William H. Seward died yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Auburn, New York. This event, although it came in the usual course of nature, and was not altogether unexpected, will create a profound impression on the American people. Mr. Seward has been retired from active political life since the close of the Johnson administration, but his death will recall the memory of his great services to the republic during a long and eventful public life, and especially his connection with national concerns from the time he entered the Senate in 1849, as the solitary representative in that body of the anti-slavery sentiment of the Northern people. Then it was merely opposition to the extension of slavery, but that idea was developed and advanced until it culminated in the freedom of the slave and Territory, and the enfranchisement of the negro on terms of absolute equality before the law with the ruling race. No man did a greater work in educating the people to the point which made the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln the natural outgrowth of the determination of the American people than Mr. Seward. In 1849, on the question of the admission of California, when he promulgated his higher-law doctrine, declaring "there was a higher law than the Constitution, which regulated the authority of Congress over the vast domain—the law of God and the great interests of humanity," he made a direct appeal to the moral sentiment of the country, and enlisted it in behalf of its anti-slavery crusade. It was a bold position he assumed, and struck dismay into the dry bones of the old parties. Later, in 1858, when he made his celebrated "irrepressible conflict" speech at Rochester, and avowed his belief that the United States must become either entirely slave or entirely free," he seems to have had an almost prophetic insight of the events which were to follow within the next six years. By the one speech he enlisted on behalf of his principles the religious and moral convictions of the people, and by the other he indicated the political action necessary that the "irrepressible conflict" might result in the triumph of human freedom. These two speeches were the key-notes of the anti-slavery conflict, after the cause had been transferred from the original abolitionists to the keeping of the Republican party, by whom it has been fought out to a glorious consummation.

An ardent young lover at Jersey City, one night last week, resolved to surprise his sweetheart by kissing her as soon as she presented herself at the open doorway after his ringing. He found out, soon after applying himself, that he had his intended mother-in-law in his arms.

Benjamin D. Emerson, who died at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, Tuesday week, left most of his estate of $250,000 in bequests to religious and educational institutions, including $100,000 to Dartmouth College. He was a graduate of Darmouth, for many years a teacher in New Hampshire, and, with his brother, published Emerson's Arithmetic.

Amelia Gaxton, an orphan girl nine years old, passed through Kansas City, Missouri, Saturday evening, all alone, paying her own bills, on her way to Denver, near which her grandfather and grandmother reside. She had come from Reading, Pennsylvania, and carried a letter from the Mayor of that city asking all whom it may concern to protect her on her way.

General Francis A. Walker, of the Census Bureau, has arrived home in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, where he intends to stay some time for the benefit of his health. He has been offered the Professorship of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College to succeed Professor Gilman, who goes to San Francisco as President of the California State University.

A Central Park camel mistook for native desert food the autumnal flowers and grasses adorning the hat of Miss Richardson, a young Boston lady at New York, last Wednesday, and while her attention was naturally turned to the baby elephant, innocently lifted in the air the hat and its accompanying chignon. The lady shrieked, while the gentle camel, accustomed to the mirage, and expressing no surprise at his delusion, calmly spat out the fair, false forages.

Says the Danbury *News*: "A North street man went off Saturday noon for a half day of fishing. When he returned he had walked thirteen miles, lost a $45 watch, sprained his thumb, spoiled an $11 pair of pants by sitting down on his luncheon, and caught a four pound mud turtle. He got back in time to help the doctor cut from his oldest boy's foot one of the several fish hooks he had left at home. He took a cursory view of the situation and went to bed.

Stokes, the taker-off of Fisk, and Foster the car-hook murderer, occupy cells upon the same floor, and within twenty feet of each other at the Toombs in New York. A correspondent writes: "Two men, now stricken in years, and both crushed by misfortune, now visit the prison several times a week. Each has a son imprisoned for murder. One of these men is the father of Foster; the other is the father of Stokes. What a spectacle to see these old men meet in the corridor, each in search of a blood-stained child!"

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SCIENTIFIC.

The nutritive value of various extracts of meat continues to be the subject of scientific experiment in different countries, with results generally adverse to the highly nutritious qualities claimed for them.

A German physiologist, who has been studying the action and effect of coffee upon the human system, attributes the popularity of that beverage to its enlivening action, rather than to the caffein which it contains.

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Though the question whether consumption is or is not contagious has now been decided in the negative, Dr. C. J. B. Williams, a high authority, says: "Both reason and experience indicate that a noxious influence may pass from a person in advanced consumption to a healthy person, in close communication, and may produce the same disease;" a statement which at once suggests the query whether a similar proposition is not true in regard to many other non-contagious diseases.

The value of oil of turpentine as a remedy in cases of phosphorus poisoning is well established, but the manner in which it affects the system, to produce the desired end, does not seem to be clearly understood as yet. The workmen in a lucifer match factory at Stafford, England, are protected against the injurious action of the phosphorus by wearing a little vial of oil of turpentine around the neck. A French physician, Dr. Andant of Dax, treated a case where a man attempted to commit suicide by chewing about one hundred and twenty match heads, but unintentionally neutralized their effect by swallowing half an ounce of oil of turpentine, which he took in order to render death absolutely certain, and thereby saved his life.

Female Freedom in Utah.

The man who attends to the Mormon department of the St. Louis *Republican* is laboring under a severe bilious attack caused by an editorial in an Eastern paper concerning the "Downtrodden condition of the women of Utah." Having sufficiently "sat down" on the journal in question, individually he addresses himself to community in general as follows: "Now, the world should know that in Utah woman holds in her hand the ballot, that she is eligible to every office, that she may plead her own cause before a high court, that if her husband ill-treat her she may prosecute him; that one-half of all his earnings is hers; that she is his absolute superior; that she may sit on juries and find him guilty of bigamy, of cruelty to her, neglect of his children, or other crime, and that she, under the 'fearful despotism' of Utah, can be her own law executor and judicial expounder. What more power do the women of Utah want to enable them to throw off the burden of man's yoke? They make their own laws, select their own officers, are their own lawyers and judges, they own one-half of their husband's property and all of their own." Now we are willing to try hard to believe the writer, he seems so earnest about it, but we can hardly understand one thing—and that is, that when a man has half a dozen wives, how in addition to holding all their own property, each can own half that of her husband. Either they use a different arithmetic in Utah or there is a mistake somewhere.

A writer in *Frazer's Magazine*, on "Domestic Life and Economy in France," remarks that the National customs of that people, are such as to favor in every way the practice of economy and the acquisition of wealth. In the first place, there is no recognized standard of public opinion. Nothing in the least resembling our inconvenient "Mrs. Grundy" could ever gain admittance, or be tolerated there for a single day. Whatever mistakes they may make, whatever follies they commit, they are themselves individually responsible; for it is essentially true in France that each man "does what is right in his own eyes." This it will not be denied, has its bad as well as its good side; no one would dream, for instance, of going to church because some one else did, or of becoming a Republican because some one else happened to be one. In France no one finds himself doing what is personally unpleasant because it will look well, or be thought well, or because other people do it. Any Frenchman, no matter of what rank, would ridicule the idea of his social position or gentility being supposed to depend in the slightest degree on such accidents as whether his door bell were answered by a maid or a man servant, or whether the said man appeared in a coat or without one. The reason for this indifference lies in the extraordinary absence of what can strictly be termed snobbishness in the French cha racter.

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A. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, James Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege, John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

The elder brother of the Pope, whose recent death at Sinigaglia has been mentioned, was born in 1783, and consequently was nine years older than Pius IX., whose birth dates from May, 1873.

The text of the judgment which condemned the Communist General Cluseret to death has been posted up at the gate of the Ministry of War, in Paris, that being his last known residence in France.

Mr. De Tocqueville, in one of his conversations, lately published, stated as a strong objection to the marriage of a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, that his wife would persuade him to tell her the secrets he had heard in the Confessional.

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Winter and Summer in London.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that one of the most striking peculiarities of the Englishmen is their unprepared condition for any of those extremes of heat and cold to which they are liable in the uncertain climate of the country in which they dwell. A few hours' snow completely paralyzes business in London; and even five minutes' snow in frosty weather often renders street traffic impossible. A thick fog reduces all London to a state of helplessness in a few seconds; and as with winter so with summer. To look at people in the streets of London during the last fortnight, one would think that there had never been a hot summer until the present one of 1872.

They grasp, they pun, they perspire, in a manner that is shocking to see; but it is not surprising that they suffer so much; their garments are all fashioned, apparently with no other view than to put them to the utmost agony. Their stiff silk hats and their tight black coats must, under any circumstances, be uncomfortable to the last degree; but in hot weather, such as we have lately experienced, they are absolutely torture. Straw hats and white coats, with other garments to match, would be far more sensible; but the sufferings of the upper are not to be compared with those of the lower classes.

These latter, as a rule, wear the same clothing in summer that they wear in winter; and there can be little doubt that much of the drinking which now excites so much attention arises from this cause. Let the most zealous advocate of temperance clothe himself like a dustman or a coal-heaver, in the height of summer, and carry baskets of rubbish or sacks of coal for ten hours out of twenty-four, in a blazing sun, and then try to pass a public house without stopping to get some beer.

Montank's Free Pasture.

A narrow peninsula eleven miles in extent, embraced by the "rock vexed waves" of the ocean on one side, and the calmer waters of the sound on the other, it is fanned by delicious sea-breezes when New York is weltering beneath a horrid sun. No woods obstruct the cooling winds or the enchanting view; in fact, since the great gale of 1815, which destroyed the heavy-timbered forests, neither nature nor art has been able to produce more than a stunted, scraggy growth of trees. Montank has been owned for more than two centuries by a corporation of farmers who use its unfenced fields for pasturing their stock. From May to October, 1,500 cattle, 100 horses, and 700 sheep roam at large over this fertile tract under the immediate charge of three herdsmen, who with their families comprise nearly all the population of the peninsula. The sportsmen and Summer visitors who in limited numbers stray off to this lonely coast, find hearty welcome and appetizing fare at the country inns.

Acting Commissioner Thacher's decision in regard to symbolic trade-marks is a very just and reasonable one, and in all likelihood will be universally endorsed. A merchant of St. Louis sought to register as his trade-mark a brand in which the Masonic "square and compass" were made to do duty. Mr. Thacher, in deciding an appeal against the applicant, states that the remaining portions of the desired brand do not come within the legal definition of a trade-mark, in as much as they describe no person, firm or corporation, neither do they refer to the commodity to which the mark is attached. As to the Masonic emblems, the Commissioner says that the antiquity and universality of the fraternity should warrant it from the larceny of its recognized symbols, which are understood to have a definite and mystic signification. To connect these symbols with any articles of trade might justly be a matter of offence to Masons on account of their reverence for the signs employed, and equally offensive to non-Masons, many of whom are repelled by any and all tokens of secret organizations. The use of any trade-mark such as the one contemplated by the enterprising St. Louis merchant would thus provoke general ill-feeling, and the adverse decision of Mr. Thacher is to be commended accordingly.

GENERAL NEWS.

The "flower of tea" is the rarest and most costly product of China. It is a tea that only mandarins of highest rank ever get a chance to drink in China. It is grown on the plantation of a very rich mandarin in the province of Foo Chow, and it can only be gotten from him or his agent in Pekin. There was once a law forbidding its export, but even an American can now buy and drink it. It costs $16.50 in China. A few pounds were recently brought to San Francisco, and could not be sold for less than $20 a pound.

Speaking of Cincinnati, a writer in the Boston *Post* says: "There is no city, probably, of which so large a proportion of society spends so much time abroad, which imports so large a proportion of European customs and tastes, and which losses so large a proportion of individuality abroad. Fancy, too, conversation which never touches our shores, filled with vain longings after the delights of dear Paris, and continual comparisons between foreign politeness and American rudeness. I never realized before that there was so little in this country to enjoy and be thankful for."

The Escurial, after all, will not take its place among the notable ruins of Europe. The huge structure still stands, only two towers and a portion of the roofing having been destroyed, and the whole damage being included in the pitifully small amount of 3,000,000 reals. Amadeus may repair it from his privy purse, and not feel the expense. But the most gratifying consideration is the safety of the works of art stored within its massive stone walls. The Murillos; the Velasquezes, the Raphaels, the treasures of canvass and marble and bronze and plate that form one of the most noted galleries of Europe, have been untouched by the flames.

The First Presbyterian Church at Newark, N. J., was founded about two hundred years ago. It was then the only church in the town. Large donations of land were made, and the church is now one of the wealthiest in the country. The church is a grand old structure of brown stone. When the foundations were laid, eighty-five years ago, they were broad enough and strong enough to hold every inhabitant in the town. The whole town had a hand in building the church, and contributed something towards its erection. The parish went in a body, led by a minister, into the forest, cut the trees and hewed the frame. Workmen went into the quarries, dug out the stock and hammered it into form.

The oldest inhabitant of Duluth has been there about eleven years, and is selling corner lots, bought at $1.25 per acre at that time for $2,000, and considers that price cheap. The commercial excellence of Duluth is its harbor—its lake harbor and its bay harbor—the latter opened to navigation by means of a canal across the bar, 1,200 and 1,500 in length, 250 feet wide and 14 feet deep—so that three or four vessels can pass through it abreast of each other. Those who have considered Duluth as a myth, have only to make a visit to the town, and find themselves located in what is in some respects a first-class hotel, at $4 per day, and almost, as General Sheridan once said, meals extra, to be satisfied of the reality of the place.

The memories of the great Chicago fire are vividly recalled by the detailed report of the operations of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, in whose hands the work of providing for the needs of the suffering population was placed on Friday succeeding the fire, while the city was yet smouldering and shrouded in smoke. Up to date this Society has distributed money and goods to the amount of $4,123,444, making, with current expenses, at least four and a half millions that have passed through its hands. The details of this work show a well-organized system of help, which included in its various departments, the task of clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, housing the homeless, caring for the sick, finding employment for laborers and supplying tools to mechanics.

A NEW CURE.

The following case of Mr. Kurtz, Postmaster at Athens, Ohio, is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as Mr. K. had undergone various modes of treatment with different persons for the past few years without any material relief. When he came to me he was in a very reduced state and had about given up all hopes of being cured.

He is a well-known gentleman and has numerous relatives in this city, and is the son of Mr. George A. Kurtz, of Allegheny city.

Dr. Keyser: I am glad to be able to report to you, that your medicines are exercising a salutary influence on my system. Their restorative effects are so manifest that I can now perform considerable manual labor, not only without feeling exhausted as hitherto, but with I think, positively beneficial results. I am also steadily increasing in flesh, have gained about nine pounds since I commenced treatment with you.

W. W. KURTZ.

Dr. Keyser's consulting office in the rear of his Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

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Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
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PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
206 and 208 Liberty Street.

JULY AND AUGUST STYLES.
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
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New Shawls,
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Ladies' Alpaca Suits.
A large stock of the latest novelties in
DRESS GOODS.
Waterproof Cloths,
In Black, Brown, Blue, Green and Gold Mixed.
Black and Colored Velveteens.
NEW CASSIMERES,
For Men and Boys' wear, very cheap.
ALL KINDS OF
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
QUILTS AND COMFORTS,
At very low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
Dress Goods House.

PLACE TO BUY
SILKS, A. W. Erwin & Co.,
SILKS, 172 and 174
SILKS, FEDERAL ST.,
SILKS, Allegheny.

PLACE TO BUY
A. W. Erwin & Co., Dress Goods,
172 and 174 Dress Goods,
Federal Street, Dress Goods,
Allegheny. Dress Goods,

PLACE TO BUY
SHAWLS, A. W. Erwin & Co.,
SHAWLS, 172 and 174
SHAWLS, Federal Street,
SHAWLS, Allegheny.

PLACE TO BUY
A. W. Erwin & Co., SCARFS,
172 and 174 SCARFS,
FEDERAL ST., SCARFS,
Allegheny. SCARFS.

PLACE TO BUY
Men's Wear, A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Men's Wear, 172 and 174
Men's Wear, Federal Street,
Men's Wear, Allegheny.

PLACE TO BUY
A. W. Erwin & Co., Flannels,
172 and 174 Flannels,
Federal Street, Flannels,
Allegheny. Flannels.

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100 Doz. Ladies' Fleeced Cotton Hose
White and Unbleached, Regular and Fat a Lengths.
Ladies' All-Wool Balmoral.
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Misses and Children's Fancy and White French Cashmere, Fancy, All-Wool Ribbed, White Merino, Plain and Ribbed, in all qualities, and entirely new patterns, in Fancy Goods, as well as a full line of Cotton Fleeced Hosiery.
100 Dozen Ladies' Cloth, Berlin, and Silk Fleeced Lined Gloves.

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White, Blue, Scarlet and Dark Colors.
Boys' Cloth and Leather Gloves.
Also, an elegant line of Ladies' Doe-Skin and C Gauntlets.
Braid, Gimp and Fringes, in novel patterns.
Colored Fringes, in new cloth shades.
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Guipure and Chantilly Laces.
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900 Dozen four and five inch Bias Silk NECK SCARFS in all colors.
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New Goods Every Day,
AT RETAIL STORES,
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Has been in successful operation for over 8 years. Has, in every case, when properly fitted to the windows, given general satisfaction. It completely does away with the old style of cords and weights; has none of the vexatious annoyances of that old plan; does not get out of order, and is warranted to wear and work satisfactory as long as the window remains.

JOHN S. BELL, Agent,
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DR. WHITTIER,
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Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
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Warehouses and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Send for circulars.
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MANY GOOD BARGAINS
William Semple
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NOW OFFERING:
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Great Bargains in
Plaid Dress Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
Magnificent Stock
OF
PLAIN DRESS FABRICS,
AT
BOGG'S & BUHL'S,
One Case All-Wool Epangilines
At 75 cents, the $1 quality.
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Heavy Silk Epangilines,
Choice shades, the $1.50 quality.
One Case All-Wool Satines, at 60c.
One case Finest Satines imported and choicest shades.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 10, 1872.

The local money market still works rather too close for trade to have a free scope, and the large business which was looked for at the first of September during the fall months, for this reason will most likely be much curtailed. Had there been a continuance of the ease in financial matters that the autumn opened with, the business of Pittsburgh would have surpassed that of any former period; but it has received a check during the past two weeks that it will be exceedingly difficult to recover from, and the manufacturers, instead of having in unusually lucrative season, will have considerable trouble in keeping themselves from loss, and in the place of having a superabundance of money, find it hard work to make both ends meet. Still they are, however, not despondent, and patiently await the better time which they think must come, place them in as good a position as ever, so that they will be able to make amends for the past few weeks, and enter on the fall trade as great a one as can be desired. It is to be hoped that their expectations will be fully realized, and that the annoyance in the way of discounts will not again, at least for a long time, recur.

After the present stringency has passed away, the good effect anticipated from the sales of bonds ordered by Secretary Boutwell, has not as yet reached this city, nevertheless it is pretty sure to come, and before the closing of the month will in all probability raise the wicket, which has been pertinaciously kept down during this month between the borrower and the money lender, requiring even more than what is considered excessive interest to have it partially lifted for a brief season. Never since the war have the bank parchers in this city been so much besieged by applicants for loans as during the last thirty days, and in a large majority of cases their answers to the requests made were, "We are short, below our reserve, sorry that we cannot accommodate you," forcing the enquirer to turn away and seek the aid rejected at regular institutions from outside operators, relying alone upon their sense of right as to rates to be submitted to, in order to secure sufficient means to meet imperative engagements, and this kind of thing has not only been felt here, but in all the large cities throughout the country. The merchants and business men should become alive to the necessity of adopting prompt measures at the ensuing session of Congress to counteract these paradical inroads upon the trade and industry of the country, for two or three repetitions of the stringency of the past thirty days would prove overwhelmingly disastrous.

With anything like regularity in money matters, there need be no fear that Pittsburgh, with her superior advantages in the way of wealth, geographical position, enterprise and natural resources, will not hold her own and make substantial progress in the direction of the highest degree of material prosperity, however sharp and persistent a competition she may be called upon to encounter in the future from other quarters.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Gold	113
Bonds—1881	114¼
" (coupon)	116¾
5-20— 1862	115¼
" 1864	115¼
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	114¾
" 1868	114¾
10-40s	108¾
" (coupons)	108¾
Currency 6's	112¾
RAILWAYS	
New York Central	94⅝
Erie	48¾
Harlem	112
Michigan Southern	88¾
Rock Island	108½
North Western, Common	72¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45⅝
Union Pacific	38¼
Western Union Telegraph	73⅝
Adams Express	69½
American Express	69
Pacific Mail	82

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	57⅝
Reading R. R.	56¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	123
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	34
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	58¼
Pittsburgh City 5's	74½
U. S. 6's of 1881	93
U. S. 10-40's	26¾
Central Transportation	

NEW YORK, October 10, 1872.

Gold opened at 7 per cent., became easy at 6 and was freely as low as 5, loan freely at 5, and was in some cases offered at 2. The lowest rates were undoubtedly artificial, and are attributed to the operations of the bears in stock.

Sterling higher, in consequence of an advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England; prime sixty days' 108¾; sight 110¼. Gold is higher from the same cause, and was strong all day between 113 and 113, closing at 113⅝@113. Loans 1 112¾ and 113, closing at 113⅝@113. Loans 1 per cent. for carrying, then 2 per cent. ⅛ per cent. for use. Clearings $68,000,000. Treasury disbursements $55,500. Governments 5⅛@⅜ per cent. better than yesterday and strong. State bonds dull and firm. Stocks opened strong, but there was a break in Pacific Mail before the first board, the stock dropping 3¼ per cent, and spreading a feeling of distrust throughout the list. Declines were well distributed, but an attempt to sell stocks by the Pacific Mail and Western Union cliques broke prices generally 1@4 per cent. The Atlantic Mail consolidation bubble was pricked, the price falling to 18 and rallying to 20. The spurt in Wabash subsided, and it dropped from 72 to 69¾. Mr. Drew making it active to stimulate trading. Towards the close a general improvement set in, with large transactions, notably in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Ohios, Wabash, C. C. & I. C., Lake Shore, North-Western and New York Central. The market closed strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s of '81, coupons, 116¼; 5-20s of '62, 115¾; do '64, 115⅝; do '65, 115⅞; do do new, 114¾; do '67, 114⅝; do '68, coupons, 114¾; 10-40 do, 108½; currency 6s, 112 @112½; new 5 per cents., 110@111.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73; do new, 72¾; South Carolina, July, 23¾; Missouri 6s, 92; Union Pacific land grants, 76; do income bonds, 79.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 73¾; Adams Express, 92⅜; Wells Fargo Express, 86; American Merchants' Express, 69; United States Express, 79½; Pacific Mail, 82; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 48⅝; Harlem, 112; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Union Pacific, 38¼; Quicksilver, 46¾; Illinois Central, 124¾; Pan. 55½; do preferred, 74½; Ft. Wayne, 94; Northwestern and Chicago, 72¾; do preferred, 87¼; Rock Island, 107¾; Toledo and Wabash, 70¾; Chicago and Alton, 109¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 45¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 10, 1872.

ASHES.—Soda Ash is quoted firm in jobbing lots at 4¾@5 cents for common, and 6¼@6½ for refined. Pots, 10; Pearls, 11; Nitrate Soda, 5 cents.

ALE.—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $3 per bbl, half do, $1.50; XX, $10 per bbl, half do, $5; India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5.50 for half do. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.50 for half do.

APPLE BUTTER.—Is coming in freely, and stocks are accumulating; we continue to quote at 50@55 cents per gallon.

APPLES.—Continue very dull but prices are without quotable change; $1@1.50 per bbl. as to quality.

BAGGING.—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BUTTER.—Sales of prime to choice roll at 24 @26. Solid packed continues very dull; 10@15 for common to fair and 18@20 for prime.

BEANS.—Small sales at $2.50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; sales, mostly in small lots, within the range of 4@7 cents.

CARBON OIL.—There is a steady demand for shipment west and we can report sales at 22¾ free on cars—small lots, 16@20 cents.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.

CEMENT.—Louisville, $2.50@2.75; Rosendale, $4 to $4.25; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50. Cleveland and Portsmouth Lime, $1.75@2.00.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales at $11@15 per bbl, as to quality—the outside figure for Sackett's.

CHEESE.—Is firm with a steady jobbing trade and we continue to quote Prime Goshen at 16@ 16¼. There is not much inquiry for Dairy Sweitzer, 16@17.

CHESTNUTS.—Weak and drooping under the influence of increased receipts; we now quote at $6.50@7 per bushel.

COUNTRY LARD.—$@9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$4 per case.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS.—Penn Mills, A No.6 4-4 sheeting, 13 cts; Nonatook, 12½; Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B, fine, 11¾; Cotton Batting, 18 cts; Cotton Twine, 36; White Carpet Chain, fine, 36; colored, 34.

EGGS.—There is rather more inquiry and with continued light receipts the market is stronger; sales reported to-day at 23 to 25 cts.

FEATHERS.—No 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

GRAPES.—Sales at 5@6 cts. per lb.

FLOUR.—Spring wheat flours continue to arrive freely and prices are easier though not quotably lower; Wisconsin's, $7.50@8; Minnesotas, $8.25; good to choice red winter wheat $8.25@ 8.50. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN.—There is a fair demand for red Wheat, and the market is steady, although prices are unchanged; $1.65@1.70; white Wheat is scarce and in demand and would sell readily at $1.80@1.90 for prime to choice. Oats in better supply and a little offish, though as yet prices are without quotable change; 42@43 for mixed, and 44@45 for prime white. There are a good many Oats bought and on route, but they are not coming in fast enough to have much effect on the market. Shelled Corn is in fair demand and light supply, and may be quoted steady at 58 for good mixed, and 60 for prime white. Ear Corn is scarce and there is considerable inquiry—mostly, however, for small lots. Rye is quiet, and, in the absence of sales, we continue former quotations, 80@85. Barley is still quoted at 85@90 for fair to good, and 95 for choice.

GROCERIES.—Trade has been rather quiet for some days past, but now that the excitement in regard to the election has subsided, an early improvement is anticipated. Sugars and Coffees are quiet, and present no new features worthy of notice—the former is easier but unchanged. The New York *Shipping List* reports Teas lower. Carolina Rice is also lower, both at Charleston and New York.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¼; Crushed, 13¼@ Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12⅜; Ex. C 12¼; C, 12¼; Chespeake Ex. C., 12; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¼@11½.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24¼.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 9¼.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 40; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1.25.

HAY.—There is a continued steady demand for baled and prices are well maintained; may be quoted at $25@32 per ton on track, according to quality.

LUMBER.—Following are the yard prices: Unplaned lumber—Flooring, per M. ft. $65; First common, per M. ft., $55; second do., $30, third do., $27; sheeting, $22; hemlock joist anc scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $30; planed in bar.—First common, $60, clear, $70; flooring boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving on both sides, $35; do, on one side, $33; moulded weatherboarding, $37; one half-inch patent planed do., $25; one half-inch moulded, unplaned $20; twelve inch vertical do., $33; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,50; lath, $4,50.

ONIONS.—$3@3,50 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Sales of live chickens, by the coop, at 55 to 70 cts. per pair, according to size.

POTATOES.—Sales of Irish at 65@70 cts per bushel. Sweets unchanged at $3@4 per bbl.—the outside figure for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8¾; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 11; Short Rib Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12¾; SugarCured Hams, 18; Dried Beef, 20 c. Mess Pork, 1st do., 16c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Sales at 3¼@4 cents.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed is scarce and crushers are taking all that offers at $1,90@1,95. Timothy $2,50@3,75, in small lots. Nothing doing in Clover.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Eighwines unchangedat 93@94cts, in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 10, 1872.

Petroleum, both crude and refined, continues very quiet, though as compared with yesterday there is no quotable change in prices. The former was quoted to-day at $4,10@4,15 per bbl. for small and $4,20@4,25 for round lots—no sales reported. Refined weaker and dull but unchanged; October 23¾, delivered in Philadelphia and 22¼@22¾, free on cars here. There has been some orders here from Cincinnati and St. Louis recently and the indications are favorable for an increased western and southern trade this fall.

Oil Barrels quiet and unchanged; city make, $2; country, nominally, $1,90@1,95.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Braun & W 850 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 512 bbls to Logan B. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 102 bbls to Logon Bros., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 500 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 518 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 311 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Oil Co., 149 bbls to J. R. McKee, New York.

Paine, Ablett & Tripp 53 bbls. to F. Farnsworth, Philadelphia.

Total.....2995

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Model O W. acct. same	902
Nonpariel O W, acct. J. Bushell	302
Fairview O W, acct. same	249
Peerless O W acct. Stevenson	468
Brilliant O W, acct. Andrews	444
Sunbeam O W, acct. W Stewart	400
Commercial O. W. acct. T. King	456
C. C. Boggs acct. T. P. Miller	154
D. F. Reighead acct. same	80
Total	3455

Receipts Pig Metal, tire and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

J. Painter & Co	4	Shoenberger B & Co.	4
Nimick & Co	3	J. Moorhead	6
Lucy Furnace	24		
Total	41		

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Wharton Bro	1	J. Reamer	4
J W Porter	4	J. Moorhead	4
Nimick	7		
Total	15		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	6	Byers McC & Co	1
Wharton & Co	2	Caughey & H	2
Zug & Co	2	Reese G & Co	1
			26

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & Fu	2	W. Clark & Co	7
McKnight, P. & Co	1	W. Smith	1
Total			11

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Carnegie K & Co			2

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.—In consequence of the unsettled state of the market manufacturers are unwilling to purchase at prices asked. It is believed the sale of Messrs. Walter Brown & Son on the 10th inst. will tend to establish a standard, but at figures somewhat lower than the present nominal market rates. The inquiry is principally for Domestic. A further shipment of 800 bales Cape from Boston to the other side has been made. The sales foot up 180 bales Australian at 52 to 57 cents; 95 do. Cape, 35 to 38; 5,000 lbs. Texas 37½; 5,000 lbs. Lambs Pulled, 47½; 5,000 unwashed Western Fleece, 43; 5,000 lbs, XX Ohio do., 63½; 20,000 lbs. Wisconsin do., 57½. 9,000 lbs. California Spring 27½ to 40; 6 bales do. Pall, 35; 80,000 lbs Turkey, and 25 bales short laps were well distributed, but an attempt to sell stocks by the Pacific Mail and Western Union cliques broke prices generally 1@4 per cent. The Atlantic Mail consolidation bubble was pricked, the price falling to 18 and rallying to 20. The spurt in Wabash subsided, and it dropped from 72 to 69¾. Mr. Drew making it active to stimulate trading. Towards the close a general improvement set in, with large transactions, notably in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Ohios, Wabash, C. C. & I. C., Lake Shore, North-Western and New York Central. The market closed strong.

BOSTON.—The *Shipping List* says: There is no improvement to notice in the market. The sales although less than last week, have been to a fair extent, but prices have ruled in favor of buyers, and both Pulled and Fleece are lower. The sales of Pulled, particularly, have been at quite a concession from recent prices, ranging from 40 to 65 cents for super and X, but 69 is all that can now be obtained for the best Maine super, and very good lots of super have been bought at $1,83@1,90 for prime to choice. Oats in better supply and a little offish, though as yet prices are without quotable change; 42@43 for mixed, and 44@45 for prime white. There are a good many Oats bought and on route, but they are not coming in fast enough to have much effect on the market. Shelled Corn is in fair demand and light supply, and may be quoted steady at 58 for good mixed, and 60 for prime white. Ear Corn is scarce and there is considerable inquiry—mostly, however, for small lots. Rye is quiet, and, in the absence of sales, we continue former quotations, 80@85. Barley is still quoted at 85@90 for fair to good, and 95 for choice.

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RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 9¼.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 40; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1.25.

HAY.—There is a continued steady demand for baled and prices are well maintained; may be quoted at $25@32 per ton on track, according to quality.

LUMBER.—Following are the yard prices: Unplaned lumber—Flooring, per M. ft. $65; First common, per M. ft., $55; second do., $30, third do., $27; sheeting, $22; hemlock joist anc scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $30; planed in bar.—First common, $60, clear, $70; flooring boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving on both sides, $35; do, on one side, $33; moulded weatherboarding, $37; one half-inch patent planed do., $25; one half-inch moulded, unplaned $20; twelve inch vertical do., $33; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,50; lath, $4,50.

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TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Eighwines unchangedat 93@94cts, in a jobbing way.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Oct. 10.—3 cars lumber, F Slatfer; 1 do f seed, M B Suydam; 1 do shingles, 4 lumber, James McBriar; 2 do f seed, Thompson & Li; 100 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 3 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 48 bbls flour, Hood, McC & Co; 1 car hay, J P Padden; 18 sks corn, Johnston & McF; 20 sks potatoes, W H Speaker; 15 doz brooms, C & J Netting, 29 hides, 1 bbl tallow, A Weltz; 1 car lumber, Alston & Son; 3 bbls onions, D Davis; 1 car locust posts, Douglass & H; 1 case tobacco, C H Renter; 1 do cigars, W H Parke; 6 bbls starch, 12 bales cotton, Holmes B & Co; 1 car lime, Johnson & Co; 2 bbls whisky, 1 half do, W H Brill: 22 pks tobacco, R & WJ Jenkinson; 15 bxs, 7 crates starch, R Carson; 50 sks oats, I Hippley; 1 car f seed, Houston & M.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Oct. 10.—22 bls apples, J J Pettit & Co; 7 do do, Morrison & C; 11 do do, Voigt M & Co; 19 do do, L J Blanchard; 8 kegs a butter, 1 do lard, 1 do butter, Loh & C; 1 bl eggs, Woodworth & D; 6 do oil, S M Hebron; 50 tres hams, F Sellers & Co; 18 pkgs a butter, Bouck McC & Co; 14 sks rags, Kramer & V; 15 bxs cheese, McIntyre & B; 37 do do, owner; 2 bls tallow, Reed & F; 40 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 26 do h nails, England & C; 20 doz brooms, Arbuckles & Co; 410 sks flour, D Wallace; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 1 do staves, H Hamer; 15 cse crackers, Kraser & C; 10 bbls spirits, S S Watters & Co; 22 cse tobacco, Dilworth Bro; 50 bls peas, 25 do onions, 15 pkgs butter. Head C & Co; 1 car middlings, Schnelbach & H; 300 bls flour, Shumaker & Co; 1 car iron, Maloney & L; 155 bls cranberries, Voigt M & Co; 100 do flour, Laing & McK; 100 do do, J Wilson & Son; 10 pkgs liquor, Milligan H & Co; 100 bls flour, Seghinger & V; 100 do do, Watt I, & Co; 100 do do, W H Navtker & Son; 1 car barley, J Gangwich.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Oct. 10.—50 bxs starch, Dilworth Bros; 7 do tobacco, Mauk & G; 1 car corn, Spear & G; 1 car hay, Dorrington Bros; 1 do hay, O H Allerton; 1 do corn, Johnson & McF; 1 car tiles, J M Byers; 10 buts tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 20 cads do, 212 pails do, D Einstein & Co; 10¾ hams do, Pretzfield Bros; 10 pails do, Kramer & V; 5 tres hams, Walker C & C; 4 kegs a butter, H J McCracken Bro; 2 bls eggs, E Moye & Co; 1 car bran, R Bricker & Co; 800 sks flour, F W Jenkins; 200 do barley, W J Meek; 800 do flour, Watt I. & Co; 42 bales hay, Bricker & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD Co.; October 10.—1 car lumber, B Young & Co; 1 car do, Dunbar & Co; 1 do do, Mellon & Bro; 3 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 10 bbls 1 beer, J Kessler; 6 lounges, J Porter & Co; 48 rolls paper, D W Hanna; 14 chibs, E S Black; 13 bxs roofing, R E Ramsey; 100 bbls flour, A Byers; 1 car oats, W G Miller, 1 car s ware, Jones Bennett; 1 t box cheese, S W Taylor; 1 bbl eggs, J J Pettitt & Co; 12 bbls apples, 15 crocks a butter, 4 bgs feathers, Voigt M & Co; 8 crates onions, 3 bbls eggs, J O'Brien; 6 bbl g apples, J Mathew; 22 crocks a butter, Merideth & D; 283 bbls paper, Godfrey & Co; 31 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 1 car clay, Reese G & Co; 12 barrows, Close S & Ca.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., October 10.—1 car lime, T F Henderson; 31 do coal, Armstpong D & Co; 53 do do, S M Kier & Co; 2 cars s steel, Miller B & P; 21 do coal, Sable Coal Co; 15 boxes cheese, 30 do yeast, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 do do, W Haslage & Co; 16 bxs yeast, Shomaker & Co; 24 bxs cheese, Auerbach & W; 10 bales hops, Straub & Co; 23 sks hair, B Pfaum; 20 hides, G K Kahn.

RIVER NEWS.

The stage of water last evening was 3 feet 3 inches, showing a swell of some 12 inches since the date of our last report. The rise, however, is too likely to amount to much without there is more rain, of which the prospects at this writing are not very favorable. Weather growing colder, with wind from northwest. Telegrams yesterday report thirty inches in the Monongahela at Greensboro and Brownsville. The Petrolia, it is said, will depart for Wheeling to-day.

A new towboat, the Samuel Miller, arrived from Brownsville, where she was built. She is owned by the Grand Lake Coal Company.

A dispatch from Oil City at 4 P. M. reported 25 inches at that point, and raining.

—A late New Orleans paper says: "With an active demand and fair supply, there were taken for consumption last month 44 boats and 3 barges of Pittsburgh and 1 barge of cannel coal. The stock on hand at the willow Grove Landing is 122 boats, 6 barges, and 2 Pennsylvania from Pittsburgh and 1 barge of cannel. Pittsburgh is selling at 55c per barrel by the boat load, and $7,50 per hhd, 70 cts per bbl to steamboat, 75c to dealers and factors, and 85c at retail. Anthracite is retailing at $12,50@13,30 per ton, and American cannel at $1,10 per barrel. No English cannel coal in market."

—From the Chattanooga *Times* we learn that work on the upper Tennessee river improvement has been delayed by the departure of the contractor without notice, but Maj. McFarland informs us that the obstructions daddy have been about removed. Work has not been commenced at Ross tow-head yet, and it is doubtful if it will be this year.

—The River Lake arrived in Sioux City on Thursday from Buford. Her memorandum says: Sept. 25, ice on deck everywhere; ran four miles below McKeen and lay up all night in a hurricane; 27th, found the river at Swan Lake in a miserable condition.

—The wife of Pilot Isaac Gaugh, of Newport, was stricken with paralysis Friday night, and now lies in a critical condition.

—Captain N. C. Selby, formerly of the Sabine, has purchased one-half interest of the Glasgow at the rate of $8,000 for the whole boat.

—The Great Republic will be let into the water in about two weeks.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Groceries, Teas,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

NO. 396 PENN STREET,

Goods delivered in the city free of charge. oct2:nd2

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement,

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

"GUIDING STAR"

FLOUR.

Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding star" brand of

White Wheat Flour,

In store and for sale by

Watt, Lang & Co.

aug8

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,

No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of country Produce. ly22:nd

A. SARRICKS & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 360 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR. No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE

GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Caps, Capes, Torches

AND

LEGGINS,

MANUFACTURED AT

WILT'S UPHOLSTERY,

92 Third Avenue.

PRICE LIST:

Red, Gold or Silver Bronzed Caps and Capes, complete, $150 per hundred.

Caps and Capes complete, any other colors, $125 per hundred.

Torches from $20 to $30 per hundred.

Leggins, $50 per hundred.

Special terms given to large orders. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. au13:wf5

Presidential Campaign CAPS, Capes, Flags and Torches

Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS, Manufacturers, 38 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,

This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,

Rear of 136 Wood Street,

Entrance on Virgin alley. oct7:15

H. WARD,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.

Ask your Grocer for

WARD'S BREAD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city or surrounding. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhoea or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, lassitude, indigestion, aversion to society, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street. jal6:dkW

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they will commence, removing, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 697 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an Important Essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON, 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia. mh29:o90

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 273 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorhœa, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in mature years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and Special Diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefited and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, hundreds have cured many cases up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation or advice.

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 273 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P

...E NEWS.

...eld for Postage, October 11.

...C. Dodds, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Allen ...patrick, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Beggs and Clark, Arcola, Illinois, 1c; Miss T. Letcher, Minersville, Pa., 3c; Mr. Guckeun, Allegheny, Pa., 2c; Miss Martha Houghton, Rowlsburg, West Virginia, 3c; Miss Birdie Dickson, Sewickley, Pa., 3c.

Charitable Institution.

The Pittsburgh *Catholic* of this week says:

"We are happy to inform our readers and the Catholics of the Diocese that the Sisters of the Good Shepherd have come from Buffalo to establish a House of their Order in Pittsburgh. They are now in the city making the necessary preparations to open a Magdalen Asylum. We have no doubt that the Catholics of the city and its environs will give them all the aid they can for such a charitable institution, and which unfortunately is so much needed."

Fatal Accident.

On Tuesday last a boy named Albrose was killed at Beaver Falls. It appears that a train was being switched on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the boy, thinking some of the cars that were being switched off the train were to be coupled, ran between them to attend to the matter and fell on the track. His right arm was torn off, his leg cut to pieces and his body badly bruised. He was taken to a house near by, where he died about seven o'clock in the evening.

The New Lock-up.

The Sub-Committee on plans for a new lock-up, or rather an entire modification of the present institution held a meeting yesterday, and had under consideration the new plans. It is probable that the number of cells will be increased to about twenty-three, the old west wall torn out and a second story placed on the front office for the accomodation of destitute, persons seeking a night's lodging. Improvements are also contemplated in regard to the captain's office.

In Search of Her Husband.

A woman named Mrs. Burkhart came to the Mayor's office a few days ago in search of her husband, for whom she had been looking anxiously for some time but was unable to find. She says he left her in Cleveland some time ago in consequence of a disagreement with some of the members of her family and afterward wrote to her to join him in this city, telling her to address Wm. Burkhart, care of Mr. Stern, a painter. She came on immediately but has been looking in vain for him since. The detectives have not as yet been able to obtain any clue as to his whereabouts.

A Handsome Testimonial.

Warden Scandrett of the county jail received a handsome testimonial from some Philadelphia friends yesterday. During the late Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention here a number of delegates were unable to get accommodations elsewhere and applied to the warden of the county jail who furnished them with commodious apartments in his residence on the Ross street front. They were hospitably entertained, and yesterday Mr. Scandrett was very agreeably surprised at receiving by express from Philadelphia a handsome solid silver ice pitcher and two goblets. The ice pitcher was inscribed as follows: "Presented to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scandrett by a delegation of Soldiers and Sailors of Germantown, attending the convention held at Pittsburgh, Sept., 17th, 1872."

Resignation of Prof. Kenaston.

At a special meeting of the faculty of the High School, the following sentiments with reference to the resignation of Prof. C. A. Kenaston, were unanimously adopted:

In view of the fact that Prof. C. A. Kenaston, who has been connected with the Pittsburgh Central High School for the past six years, has this day tendered his resignation, to accept a professorship in another and distant institution of learning; therefore, we, as a faculty, wish to express our deep regret at its leaving, and to bear cheerful testimony to his superior attainments as a scholar, his eminent success as an educator, his refined and gentlemanly bearing, his Christian culture, his true worth as a man, and especially to his faithful and efficient service in the High School, as a professor and laborer, to whom in no small degree its present prosperity is due.

J. H. CARMA, Chairman of the Committee.

October 10th, 1872.

Shooting Affray.

On Wednesday afternoon a shooting affray occurred at Fairview, resulting from some misunderstanding which had taken place the day previous at the election. On Tuesday Jacob Hart challenged the vote of Chas. Jessup, both residents of Fairview, but belonging to opposite parties. On Wednesday the two men came to the city together, and there seemed no trouble between them. In the afternoon, however, after their return to Fairview, the subject of the challenge was brought up and Jessup, it is said, spoke rather abusively of the matter. A quarrel resulted, and in the course of it, it is alleged, Hart drew his revolver and shot Jessup. The ball took effect in the lower part of the abdomen, on the left side. Last night it was thought the man was dying, but yesterday morning he rallied, and at last accounts was in a favorable condition. The physicians are attending him. The officers of Fairview and Sharpsburg went to arrest Hart, but he eluded them and is still at large.

Terrible Accident by a Powder Explosion.

On Wednesday morning four boys, living in St. Clair borough, two of them sons of Mr. Lewis Keib, and aged eleven and fourteen, respectively, and two sons of Mr. Davidson, aged eight and twelve, obtained a package of about four pounds of gunpowder and were engaged in shooting it off in small blasts. They had prepared a blast, and had laid a train of powder some four feet in length. Just as they applied the match to the train a puff of wind carried the flames to the package, and an instantaneous explosion of the whole quantity followed. The Keib boys were nearest to the powder, and were so severely burned about the face and eyes that their sight, it is feared, is totally destroyed. The Davidson boys were badly burned about the hands and face, but their eyes escaped with but slight injury. The Keib boys were carried to their homes in St. Clair borough, where Dr. Biggs was summoned to attend them. He states that both boys will be totally blind. The other boys are doing as well as could be expected.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE. — Shakspeare's tragedy of Julius Cæsar was enacted at the Opera House last evening and attracted a large audience. To-night a benefit will be tendered Mr. Laurence Barrett, when he will appear in Wallack's play of "Rosedale, or The Rifle Ball." Mr. Barrett deserves and will no doubt receive a full house.

AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. — Another crowded house greeted the excellent entertainment afforded by Manager Aims last night. It is unlikely that better skills are presented at any place of amusement than those of the American this week. So many first-class artists are engaged that it would be almost impossible to notice them separately.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manager Beamer announces that on Monday evening he will open this popular place of amusement by the German Pantomime of "Flick and Flock." Manager Beamer has always provided interesting entertainments at his house and this season will doubtless prove no exception. Besides this celebrated Pantomime troupe other novelties have been secured, as the Garnella Children, the Astatic Jagglers and Acrobats, &c. The programme for next week is interesting and varied, and promises to attract large audiences.

Election of Borough's Officers for Verona.

The following is the vote for borough officers of Verona:

	Republican.	*Liberal Reform.*
SCHOOLS.		
W. A. Tomlinson	37	Eb. Williams, Jr. 23
COUNCIL.		
J. J. Lawrence	37	M. A. Bright 25
H. W. Alexander	35	Nicholas King 24
Eb. Williams, Jr	37	B. F. Reynolds 22
Isaac Worley	37	H. D. Frazier 25
A. T. Rowand	35	John Kletstey 25
John Clark	38	W. W. Greer 29
Archibald Stewart	33	
Wm. Trotter	36	
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.		
G. W. De Camp, 3 y	38	Rev. J. McFarland,
Alex. Stewart, 3 y	34	
John Virtue, 2 y	39	J. C. McKaig, 1 y 23
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.		
George R. Lee	37	
ASSESSOR.		
George R. Lee	41	James Collins 19
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.		
Nicholas King	36	Dan. Winshan 19
B. F. Reynolds	33	M. F. Bright 26
JUDGE OF ELECTION.		
Geo. Richey, Jr	35	W. Greer 24
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.		
A. H. Rowland, Jr	37	John Blackford 22

THE RETURNS.

Hartranft's Majority 8,315 in Ninety-eight Districts.

To-day the Return Judges will meet at the Court House, when the official vote will be received. Hence, there is no necessity for burdening our columns this morning with incomplete tables. The aggregate of the official returns thus far received, show that in ninety-eight districts Gen. Hartranft's majority is 8,315, leaving twenty-four districts to be heard from, which will probably increase the majority to nearly, if not quite, 9,000.

FC Auditor General Allen's majority in seventy-two districts is 6,518, and in the same districts for Supreme Judge receives 8,317 majority.

The returns indicate the election of Mr. Hare in Schuylkill by from 3,000 to 4,000 majority, and Mr. Richardson, Democratic Recorder by a majority of over 2,000. The latest estimates as majorities are based on considerably increase the official returns.

Aside from our own ticket, the contest here in the city was made by little interest. Of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Under the law *no minority representation* was allowed to vote for more than six of the nine, although nine were to be chosen. Thus the minority had an opportunity to put in at least three men in our county. They put in nominations and gave the three highest on the list of course will be their delegates. The returns thus far indicate that Malcolm Hay, Esq., has been certainly chosen. Of the two others there is a reasonable probability that Messrs. Irwin and Guthrie will be elected. In sixty-four districts heard from the vote stands Irwin 7,529; Guthrie 7,503; Patterson 7,463.

For Sale By Cole & Irwin.

The residence of the late Matthew Jack, in the town of Birmingham, with about one acre of ground. The house is a large two story brick, nine rooms, with hall. This is a very desirable property and will be sold low. Terms easy.

Headquarters for Real Estate over Third National Bank.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night—The Proposition to buy the Gas Works—New Street Improvements—The Library Question Again—Various Routine Matters of General Interest.

Allegheny Councils held a regular monthly meeting last night, Oct. 10, 1872.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. D. SMITH.....President *Pro tem.*
J. R. OXLEY.....Clerk.

In the absence of President McBrier, Mr. A. D. Smith was called to the chair.

Present—Messrs. Cochran, Hukestine, Megraw, Moul, Alexander Patterson, J. C. Patterson, Smith, Stuart, Sweeny, Thompson.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. COCHRAN presented a petition for the widening and opening of Schoonmaker Lane. Referred.

Also, a petition for the grading of Market street. Referred.

Also, a petition for the grading of Stanton avenue. Referred.

Also, a petition for lamp posts on Preble avenue. Referred.

Mr. SWEENEY presented a remonstrance against the opening of Hughes alley, Ninth ward. Referred.

The Chairman read a petition for a sewer on Manilla alley. Referred.

THE GAS WORKS.

MR. J. C. PATTERSON read a communication from the President of the Allegheny Gas Company, stating that that Company was now ready to enter into negotiations with the city in relation to the sale of the Gas Works to the city. Referred to the Special Committee on the Purchase of Gas Works.

Mr. PATTERSON, a resolution for gas lamp on Locust street. Referred.

Mr. SWEENEY, a resolution authorizing the filling up of several ponds on Preble avenene, Ninth ward. Referred.

Also, a resolution authorizing the raising of the grades of two alleys running through Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' property in the Ninth ward. Referred.

REPAIRING FRIENDSHIP ENGINE HOUSE.

Mr. THOMPSON, chairman of the Committee on City Property, presented the report of that committee. They reported a resolution authorizing the committee to repair the Friendship Engine House. Report received and resolution passed.

NEW WATER PIPE.

Mr. MEGRAW, from the Committee on Water, presented the report of the committee. They reported a resolution instructing the Superintendent of Water Works to lay water pipe on Chartiers street. Report received and resolution passed.

SURVEY PLANS.

Mr. HUCKENSTINE, Chairman of the Committee on Surveys, presented the monthly report. The committee reported an ordinance for the widening of Middle alley, and one for the opening of a thirty foot street in the rear of the lots fronting on Fountain street, with favorable recommendation. Report received and first ordinance read once and laid over, and second ordinance passed finally.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the monthly report of that committee. They reported in favor of the passage of the ordinance for sewer on Washington street.

Also, report adversely to placing iron crossings on Kerr street at intersection of Preble avenue.

Also report an ordinance for improvement of and profile of grade of Troy Hill Road, with favorable recommendation.

Also, a resolution authorizing the vacation of a strip of ground on the east side of Fremont street, eighteen feet in width from Pennsylvania avenue to the first alley north of and parallel with Jackson street.

The committee reported the following ordinances with favorable recommendation: Ordinance for grading &c., Troy Hill Road; for sewer on Washington street; for sewer on Campbell alley; for sewer on Centre alley; for changing name of Rush alley to Rush street. Report received, resolution adopted, and all the ordinances passed finally with the exception of the ordinance for the improvement of Troy Hill Road, which was read once and laid over.

The same gentleman presented the reports of viewers in opening of Hughes and Marquis aileys. Ordered to be filed in the Engineers office for one month.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. A. PATTERSON from the Finance Committee, presented the monthly report of that committee. The committee reported a resolution authorizing the controller to pay Rosser Bly $75, and Thomas Edmundson $50, for one months services as clerks in the Treasurer's office.

Also a resolution authorizing the controller to draw a warrant in favor of Dr. Thorn, for the sum of $145.16, for attending wounded and sick persons in the city lock-up.

Report received and resolutions adopted.

The same gentleman presented the monthly report of the Controller, who reported the expenditures of the past month, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Salaries	$3,175 74
" 3. Fire Department	2,648 64
" 5. Streets	2,916 36
" 6. Wharves	435 68
" 7. Surveys	19 50
" 8. Police	3,491 83
" 9. Contingent Fund	125 00
" 11. Water	19,273 15
" 13. Gas	5,447 60
" 16. City Property	864 02
" 17. Sanitary	14 00
Total	$38,488 82

Report received and the several bills ordered to be paid.

The ordinance for grading and paving of Hill street, which had been read over once and laid over at a previous meeting, was called up, and on motion of Mr. MOUL laid on the table.

Ordinance for sewer on Pleasant Valley was called up by Mr. Cochran and on motion laid over until next meeting.

The business of Common Council was then taken up and concurred in.

Mr. THOMPSON, a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to take the proper steps to have Locust street opened. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

This branch was called to order at a quarter to eight o'clock by President Slack. Present, Messrs Ackley, Brown, Fisher, Gault, Hunker, Hastings, Jones, McNeil, McRoberts, Smith, Stodeford, Walter, and President Slack.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

SALE OF POOR FARM LOTS.

Mr. MCNEILL, Chairman of the Committee on Poor Farms, presented a report setting forth that in pursuance of authority from Councils, an auction sale of lots was held September 12, at the old Poor Farm, and that one hundred lots were disposed of for $46,265—an average of $462 per lot. The report was accompanied by a resolution approving the sale.

Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. RUBY presented a petition for the repairing of Middle alley Second ward. Referred to Street Committee.

OLD BUSINESS.

Business from Select Council passed upon in that branch at a recent meeting and not reached in C. C., was taken up and concurrences had as follows:

Referring resolution in reference to wharf landings; referring resolution for new drinking fountains to Committee on City Property; referring resolution in reference to letting contract for paving Juniata street; adopting resolution in reference to large water mains on Rebecca street; referring resolution for water pipe on Market street; passing resolution requiring the Passenger Railway Company to repave between the tracks on Federal street; referring resolution for paving sidewalks on north side of Ohio street, Eighth ward; adopting resolution in reference to Viewers' report on Fountain street, suspending all further operations for the present; referring resolution for fire plug on High street, Herr's Island; adopting resolution relative to sanitary matters; referring back to Council ordinance for grading and paving of Juniata street.

In the matter of the ordinance fixing the width of Henderson street at thirty-feet, C. C. non-concurred and referred back to Survey Committee with accompanying papers.

Mr. RUBY offered a resolution for a fire plug corner Irwin and North avenues. Referred to Water Committee.

WARD REPRESENTATION.

Mr. ACKLEY offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commission on Apportionment of representation in Council be and are hereby instructed to proceed to make the apportionment for this year in pursuance of requirements of supplemental act of Assembly relative thereto.

The resolution was adopted.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Committee on Wards to divide the Second ward into two election precincts. Passed.

Mr. GAULT, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to lay a new line on Preble avenue from Shamrock avenue to Ardesco Oil Works, so as to avoid the present Station-house of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. JONES, resolution for flagstone crossing on Pennsylvania avenue at its intersection with Evans alley, Fifth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

CITY REVENUES.

Mr. JONES, Chairman of the Committee on Markets, presented their monthly report, showing the receipts from all sources during September as follows:

Clerk of Markets	$1,183.60
Diamond Scales	259 86
Second Ward Scales	466.94
Total	$1,910.40

Report received and filed.

Mr. MCROBERTS, a resolution granting Mr. Ebbert privilege to erect a small frame stable on River avenue, in the Eighth ward. Passed.

THE LIBRARY ONCE MORE.

The report of the Committee on City Property in reference to the vacation by the Library of the room now occupied in City building, was taken up and the resolution ordering the vacation was discussed at some length. Finally the whole matter was postponed until 1873, by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brown, Fisher, Gault, Hastings, Jones, McRoberts, Rigby, Stodeford, President—9.

Nays—Ackley, Hunker, McNeil, Smith, Walter—5.

Mr. HASTINGS then offered a resolution requiring the Board of Controllers to prevent the collecting of taxes in the room now occupied by the Library. Carried.

NEW GAS POSTS.

Mr. BROWN, Chairman of the Committee on Gas, presented a report with a resolution instructing the Superintendent of Water to erect a lamp at the corner of Taylor avenue and Dravo's near Whig alley, and North avenues; corner Adams street (lay alleys; corner Market and of West Diamond m. Anderson's house corner resolution adopted, et. Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. HUKERS, a resolution instructing Committee on City Property to re...structing Committee on City Property to repairing of Middle alley Second ward. Referred to Street Committee. Passed. ...tables attached Adjourned.

Cents $28 Hats.—Broadway Hats of 1872—Good Stiffs, $4.50, worth $7.00. The Best Dongoler, weight, 4 oz.—equalled finish, $6.00, worth $9.00. Hats all average 15 per cent. below regular market price, at Baird's Hat House, 180 Federal st., formerly Wm. Semple's. 3

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

A Lively Session Last Night—Gen. Grant and the Republican Party Debated—A and the Republican Party Debated—A Resolution of Indorsement—What the Resolution of President Grant and the Duty Leaders of the Female Suffrage Cause Think of President Grant and the Duty of the Women of the Country.

A meeting of the Allegheny county Female Suffrage Association was held last evening, in their hall on Wood street, Miss Matilda Hindman in the chair. There was a large attendance, the hall being well filled.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by Mrs. Smith.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

The subject of raising a fund for the furtherance of the cause was referred to and everybody urged to contribute liberally. Money was needed. Some of the members were in favor of distributing tracts to every home in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The chair appointed the following committee on raising funds: Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Foster, Miss McGrath, Miss Jennie Hindman and Miss McQuinn.

The chairman then gave an earnest exhortation in a general way on behalf the cause, after which the Secretary read the following resolution:

Resolved, That women can hope for nothing from the election of Horace Greeley; that we accept the recognition of the Republican party, and that women throughout the land should use their utmost energies in promoting the election of Grant.

Mr. Howard moved that all speeches be limited to ten minutes. Adopted.

Mrs. Jenkins thought the resolution needed no discussion. Every one who knew anything about Horace Greeley and the New York *Tribune* knew that he had always been an enemy of woman's rights. One encouraging thing about President Grant was that he had appointed four hundred women to postoffices.

Mr. Proudfoot hoped for a more humane and fair dealing with the people of the South. Humanity was searching that all women could hope for. Greeley was one of the most consistent men in the country. Women might hope a great deal more for the temperance cause from the election of Greeley. He was, however, opposed to the Women Suffrage party trying to any of the political organizations of the day.

Prof. Andrew Burtt had been friendly to the female suffrage movement and desired to have women vote as he desired more principle in politics. He expected when they did have a vote, they would vote every time for morality and temperance. To-night his confidence was shaken. He then expressed his utter astonishment that this pure woman's association would support Hartranft. Greeley had been the first to advocate through his paper, the cause of the oppressed working-women of New York.

Mr. Howard thought it unnecessary to say anything in support of the affimative. If Greeley was a consistant opponent of woman's suffage, how could the women afford to vote for him? He thought Hartranft was not in this question at all. He had been elected by a very large majority [applause,] and now the issue was Grant or Greeley. The great Republican party in Philadelphia which nominated President Grant, had given substantial recognition to the woman's suffrage course, not only by resolution, but by the nomination of Henry Wilson, one of the strongest advocates of their cause in this country. The Republican party had been the party of progress and upon it reform in this direction must depend.

Miss Matilda Hindman considered this one of the most important questions now before the people, whether the women of this country had anything to hope from the election of Horace Greeley, and whether they should use their influence for President Grant. After reviewing at some length the record of Horace Greeley she spoke of President Grant as follows:

Shall we use our efforts to promote the election of Gen. Grant? Read his history and you will not hesitate as to what the duty of woman is. He has done much, all indeed that he could, to give to woman full liberty of thought, expression and action. He has gratefully remembered the services of the loyal women of this nation, who by their peace offering of love, compassion and tender care for the wounded, sick and dying soldier, and in laying upon the altar, all that was dearest and most cherished, consecrating the offering with their tears and prayers. Heart-breaks did as much to save their country, as did the men by their sin of offering blood for blood. He the hero did not forget the brave women of the land. Not less than three hundred women have been appointed postmistresses. With his own hand he gave the commission to one who had suffered so much for the country. One who had given time, fortune, health to promote the Union cause though a native of a rebel State, saying as he did so, "I wish you knew the pleasure it gives me to thus serve you." The man of few words and noble deeds will not be forgotten by the women of this nation. The women of this nation will not neglect to use every effort to secure his election. All true women will give their influence to keep the man at the helm who has shown such ability in guiding the ship of State aright, and in so doing they will know that they are paying but a little of the debt of gratitude they owe him and the honest man who will stand at his right hand; the man of noble bearing, true principle and pure heart. He is the man who has done the most for this country and has never been found wanting. One worthy to fill the place of the highest, in that he has never forgotten his duty to the lowest. One evidently fitted to take the place of the Chief if he should be removed by death, in whose hands the welfare of the country would be safe. The man of sterling integrity, high moral worth, great ability and true Statesmanship, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Prof. Burtt made a lengthy speech, in which he urged that the purity and morality of this country was on the side of Horace Greeley. He had been disappointed in the spirit manifested by the Association to-night. It did not seem to him to be on that high basis that it should be. Still he accepted Theodore Tilton as a model for them.

Mrs. Jenkins wished to call attention to the fact that if Horace Greeley were elected President, he would veto any bill that might pass Congress to give women the baliot. In such a case their duty was plain.

Mr. Proudfoot urged at some length the claims of Mr. Greeley upon the women of the country.

Mr. Schoonmaker thought hope could be expected from Greeley. He thought the endorsement of the Philadelphia Convention at best looked suspicious.

Miss Hindman made a scathing attack upon Greeley and his policy as set forth in his uttered and written words. In regard to Theodore Tilton, she thought he was a disgrace to the cause, and she was glad he had gone to the support of Mr. Greeley.

Mrs. Smith desired to make an old-fashioned speech. A long time ago it had been said that woman was a "help-meet." The reason why politicians were so corrupt was because they would not accept the aid of women.

Mr. Howard made a contrast between Greeley and Grant, and urged the reason why every good citizen should support the latter.

Mr. Proudfoot thought there was no necessity for indorsing either Grant or Greeley. The fourteenth resolution of the Philadelphia Convention was not adopted in good faith.

Prof. Burtt moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed. Adopted.

The President then entered an earnest protest against the postponment of the resolution regarding Gen. Grant, and Prof. Burtt stated that he had no doubt the question would pass if it came to a vote but still he thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of the question until some future time.

The following question was announced for discussion at the next meeting:

Resolved, That in view of the recent action of the Central Board of Education in regard to the wages of teachers, we women deem it necessary that we demand equal wages for equal work, and equality everywhere.

Adjourned.

ALLEGED GARROTING.

Singular Affair at the Young Mens' Home—Three Arrests.

A man came to the Mayor's office last evening, and stated that he had been garroted near the Young Mens' Home, on Duquesne Way, and robbed of ten dollars. He says that he was a lodger at the Home, and last evening was induced to take a walk by three of its fellow-inmates, and when a short distance away from the Home on Duquesne Way, one of them threw his arm around his neck and garroted him, while the other two proceeded to relieve him of ten dollars, all the money he had in the world. Officers Messner, Long, Herron and Pender returned to the Home with him, and he pointed out three rather rough looking customers who gave their names as George Miller, John McMullen and Patrick Ryan, as being the men who committed the robbery. They were all arrested and locked up for a hearing this morning, but none of the money alleged to have been stolen was found in their possession. One of them had ten, another fifteen cents in his possession, while the other was bankrupt. They stoutly protest their innocence, and say that they recently got out of work on the Redbank Railroad, and were in the city in destitute circumstances looking for employment. The man who alleges that he was robbed, says the same parties stole $40 from him about two weeks ago.

Buchanan Letter List.

Richard Atwell, R. D. Allerback, M. J. Brophy, Mr. Barker, C. H. Beach, Napoleon Bectell, Jackson Black, Charles Best, James Bell, Wm. H. Barr, Jos. Bates, Mary Beck, John Bishop, Fred. Burth. Amos Bond, Sindie Conaway, Geo. A. Carney, Wm. H. Cochran, John Davis, Mary J. Davis, Elmer Donnoie, Mary Dunn, Wm. R. Dixon, A. Taylor Duncan, Miss C. Barling, Jos. Erolenson, Sam. Evans, W. G. Elliott, John H. Elliott, Wm. J. Earley, Miss M. Frederick, John Fisher, Denis Galvin, James Graham, Nellie Galvan, George Graff, Alfred Gailler, Hugh Hastings, Wm. Hawthorne, Miss M. L. Hadley, John W. Haines, Jos. Huey, Dr. J. C. Hughes, Patrick Higgins, J. A. Hunter, A. E. Henry, Mrs. Mary Hinckes, Ben. Hyman, Letitia Hunter, John D. Hurst, Humphrey Jones, Jane Jones, Henry Jones, Nelson Jefferson, Miss Kearnes, J. F. Krank, Mary Kennedy, John A. Logan, Chas. Lowrie, Francis Leonard, Francis Miller, C. Miller, Peter Miller, Mary Murray, Jos. Miller, Capt. H. Matthews, Angus Mennels, Thos. Mathias, Agnes Myers, Gibson Myers, John P. Morgan, Mrs. Berch Myers, Christy Mallon, Wm. McMillon, Dr. O'Brien, Samuel Penn, Stephen A. Pierce, H. L. Peterson, Mr. Pritchard, Eliza Quill, Mrs. Jane Richards, John H. Roberts, Ellen E. Riley, Robt. M. Rankin, Isabella Ramaley, Samuel Ramsey, Charles H. Stevens, Sarah Shenkel, Mrs. Mary Shields, Thos. Smith, Catherine Shock, S. Simmon, Jas. Snyder, John Statham, C. Starr, Mrs. Dellie Stevenson, Sophia P. Taylor, Hannah Thomas, W. W. Taylor, David Twele, Wm. Vogle, Peter Voigt, Samuel Wilsey, Sarah Wallace, Val. A. Wise, E. O. Williams, R. Wilcox, E. J. Williams, Henry Wensel, John Young.

CHAS. HOERR, Postmaster.

After the Election

People naturally turn to every day affairs, and among these none is so important as a sewing machine. In order to supply yourself with the best the market affords, go to 116 Market street, and examine the "WEED FAMILY FAVORITE" before making a selection. We guarantee it to be thorough, simple, durable and effective, and ensure satisfaction with every machine. Sold on installment plan. JOHN ROGERT & SON, General Agents.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. BOWERS, Agent.

DRWF P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Monthly Reports—Resignation of Prof. C. A. Kenaston.

The Central Board of Education held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Wilson in the chair.

The following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Cohen, Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Harrison, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Praetsch, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Sterrett, Wilkinson and President Wilson.

The City Superintendent, Geo. J. Luckey, Esq., submitted his report for the month of September. The number of teachers employed in all the departments is 240. The total number of pupils enrolled is 10,077, and the average attendance 8,216.

Highest per cent. attained in any room.... 97
Number of pupils not absent during the month.....2,518
Number of Directors' visits.....209
Number of parents' visits.....134

The total enrollment of pupils for the month of September is 1,548 greater than for the corresponding month of last year, and 383 greater than the highest previous enrollment.

Prof. J. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reported the attendance last month to be: Males, 178; females, 174; total 352. The holders of tickets numbers 225 and 230, having obtained the required per cent. on examination for admission to the High School, they were retained and enrolled for admission. During the month some inconvenience had been suffered on account of a lack of teachers, and the numerous changes. Miss Muhlanbring had been engaged temporarily in place of Miss McClelland, deceased. Mr. Lowery had been engaged as assistant to the professor in the Commercial Department. The Principal reminded the Board that these vacancies would be to fill, namely, a Professor of Belles Lettres, a Professor of Pure Mathematics and a Preceptress. Report received and filed.

The Secretary read a communication from Prof. C. A. Kenaston, Professor of Belles Letres in the High School, in which he tendered his resignation, to take effect after this meeting of the Board. On motion the communication was received and the resignation accepted.

The Secretary reported that warrants to the amount of $16,249 had been drawn since the last meeting of the Board. Receipts from non-resident pupils, $562 50. On motion the report was received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Prentsch, from the Finance Committee, reported a balance of $101,362 95 in the Treasury.

The Committee on High School reported that vacancies had occurred in the High School faculty by the death of Miss McClelland, and the resignations of Profs. Crenshaw and Kenaston, which were to be filled by the Board. Report received and filed.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported the assignment of additional teachers, as petitioned for at the last meeting of the Board. Report received and concurred in.

On motion, the High School Committee was instructed to fill the vacancy of Preceptress until permanently filled by the Board.

Mr. Craig moved that the Board, in apportioning teachers in the Oakland districts, count the schools as two districts.

Mr. Praetsch moved to include the Howard district. Amendment accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, the matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the bills on the table be paid when properly endorsed. Carried.

Mr. Sterrett, from the Visiting Committee, reported that the committee had visited the schools during the last month, and were very much pleased with the condition of the schools. They had found the colored school, however, in rather a demoralized condition. The committee thought that before long the colored school should be discontinued, and the pupils take their first places in the various ward schools in which they belong. Report received.

The President announced that the Visiting Committee for the ensuing month would consist of Messrs. Caldwell, Strain and Wilson.

The following additional teachers were asked for by Mr. Craig, one for the Oakland district, by Mr. Hamilton one for Mercerville district, and by Mr. Praetsch, two for the Howard district. On motion the requests were referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, with power to act.

Mr. Shaw offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Board to Prof. C. A. Kenaston, whose resignation as Professor of Belles Lettres had been received, for his able and efficient services. The resolution also recommended that a State certificate be granted him, and that his salary for the present month be paid. Resolution adopted.

On motion the Board adjourned.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

ANDREW O'HARA, on his own confession a vagrant, was committed to the Work House for ninety days.

MAYOR CALLOW had nine common cases yesterday, one of whom, Henry Meyer, was sent to the Work House for thirty days.

PATRICK SHANNON and John Kelly were sent to the Work House for thirty days yesterday on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS yesterday committed Robert Johnston to jail, to answer the charge of adultery. The information was made by W. Washington.

THE parties arrested for the robbing of Louis Falkenstein of a gold watch and $170 in money, on First avenue, will have a hearing before the Mayor at 10 o'clock, Saturday.

BARTLEY BLUE yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters, charging John A. Pearson with fornication. The defendant was arrested and committed for a hearing.

JOHN BURKHART, arrested on Water street for getting drunk and disorderly, was committed to the Work House for sixty days yesterday afternoon. He talked politics to a colored man named Johnson, at the same time trying to "go through" him.

A. J. JACKSON, a resident of Bluff street, yesterday made an information before the Mayor charging Patrick Sigh, Wm. Madison, and a youngster named Noonan with entering his house about noon Wednesday and robbing it of a quantity of bedding and other articles of value. The parties have all been held for a hearing.

THOMAS MAYERS yesterday morning made information before Alderman McMasters, charging Edward Johnson with false pretences. It is alleged that the latter owed prosecutor five dollars from the deponent by representing that he was at the Monongahela House, where money was due him, and that he also had $800 in bank here, all of which was false, it is said. A warrant was issued.

STILL another charge of robbery was made against James Cox, Thomas Garvey, Wm. Henry, Patrick Lighand and John Kelly before Mayor Blackmore yesterday. Mr. L. H. Smith, of No. 157 Sheffield street, made the information, alleging that on the night of September 27th the accused entered his house and stole a set of jewelry worth $70, a gold watch chain worth $60, a necklace worth $20, a gent's gold chain worth $50, silver coin to the amount of $10, a silver watch worth $20, and other articles worth $50. Commitments were lodged against the accused for a hearing on Thursday next.

SARAH FRANCIS, colored, yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters, charging her husband, Benjamin Francis, with assault and battery and surety of the peace. She complains that the defendant not only abuses her in an outrageous manner, but that he takes all the money she can make by washing and appropriates to his own use, while he himself refuses to work at it. Because she was absent from her work of a few hours to attend court as a witness, he kicked her and otherwise abused her. Her husband, she is afraid, will kill her unless he will kill her. He was arrested and committed for trial.

YESTERDAY morning a woman named Maggie Smith was sent to the Work House for six months, on charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, although it is alleged that she was guilty of a more grave offence. It is alleged that the defendant, who is well known in Allegheny, enticed two young girls from their homes in the city and induced them to become inmates of a house of prostitution. The police found the girls at a respectable boarding house, where boarding had been secured for them, it is alleged by the defendant. They were taken to their homes, after which the officers instituted a search for the defendant. She was arrested, and as she was under the influence of liquor the charges alluded to were preferred against her.

STYLES IN FURS.

What Will be Worn the Coming Season—Where the Styles Can be Obtained—Immense Stock of Wm. Fleming & Co's, No. 139 Wood Street—Unparelled Inducements to Buyers—Right Enforcement of the One Price System.

The near approach of winter, as indicated in the falling leaves and in the marked change in the atmosphere, suggests to the ladies the propriety of preparing to don their furs. Of course the question to be considered by them is, what are to be the prevailing styles? It has already been answered that black martin and seal are to be the leading styles for the coming season. The next thing to be satisfactorily settled is the place to buy, and this we propose to point out to our readers as briefly as possible. Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, have received a full assortment of the latest styles of black martin sagues, seal sagues and ladie's seal caps. The stock of this house was purchased for cash some time since, whereby the firm are enabled to offer inducements and bargains that cannot be approached by any other house in the city. It includes everything in the line, and the goods are of the most superior quality, and have been selected with the greatest care. The firm designated sell all goods strictly on the one price system—a fact worthy of being remembered by the ladies. We advise our lady readers by all means to call and inspect the goods and note the prices at No. 139 Wood street before purchasing their furs. We assure them they will not regret the visit.

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R. R. Co.

Will accommodate its lot buyers with regular trains running to and from the city every hour during the day at prices much below the usual fare charged on omnibuses in traveling the same distance. All classes of workingmen need have no fears about being able to get to their place of business in time for the 7, 8 or 9 o'clock bell, and return with the same regularity from 4 o'clock up to half past 11 in the evening. This is a matter of the greatest importance to those who want to live in the country and do business in the city. The company's great auction sale of lots will take place on the 14th inst., and there will be excellent opportunities for speculation. See advertisement in daily papers.

Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beautifully situated property at Brady Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold to first purchasers for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

TROOPS OF AILMENTS VANQUISHED. On account of the promptness with which it checks the fevers generated by unhealthy exhalations, Hostetter's Bitters is considered as an indispensable safeguard medicine on the